

MEIER, Yuri Konstantinovich

Source: [ ]  
EVAL: B-2  
(White Russian emigre)

Address: Georg MEYER, Fritz Reuterstrasse 22, Muenchen-Pasing.

Russian emigre, member of Supreme Monarchist Council (Muenchen).  
Born in Russia, received higher law education at Aleksandrovski Lycee  
in Petrograd, which before 1917 was one of the two state schools preparing  
young noblement for state service.

Still a young man when the revolution hit; took part in civil  
wars in southern Russia in Denikin's and Vrangeli's armies as a cavalry  
officer. Left Russia in 1920 with Vrangeli's army. Lived in Belgrade  
from 1920 on, where he busied himself with commercial affairs; was a  
partner in the "Russkaya Kreditnaya Zadruga" in Belgrade. Took no part  
in social or political life of emigres in Yugoslavia before 2nd world war.

During 2nd world war went to Berlin and served in 1944-45 in  
the the citizens section of Vlasov's KONR, of which the chief was General  
ZAKUTNY.

At this time was one of several former white Russian emigres who  
received from Vlasov an appointment to the ministry of the KONR. Began  
in this connection to show an interest in political activities, especially  
the question of interrelations between the Vlasov movement and former  
white Russian emigres. To the best of his ability he attempted to streng-  
then this interrelation which most close people close to Vlasov took a  
negative attitude to. Among emigres in Berlin in early 1945 having con-  
tact with the Vlasov movement, MEIER stands out for his agreeable appear-  
ance, good manners and ability to get along with people of the most various  
types. In conversations with white Russian emigres he called himself a  
supported of the old monarchy but spoke of the necessity of supporting the  
Vlasov movement as an intermediate step in the struggle against communism.

After the end of the war Meier went to Muenchen where in 1947  
he became one of the close collaborators of and trusted agents  
of Nikolai Baranovski.

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He took part in the intelligence and counterintelligence work of the organization set up and directed by Baranovski and took advantage of the monetary support of Baranovski for gaining his personal goals.

Took a very active part in the struggle between Baranovski and the now dead General Petr von GLAZENAPP. He was not only the close supporter and counsellor of Baranovski but also came out against Glazenapp openly and publicly which Baranovski himself never did, keeping himself always in the background.

Was one of the founders of ATsODNR (Anticommunist Center of the freedom movement of the Russian peoples (Muenchen) and member of the central collegium of this organization which actually no longer exists. At the same time ~~was~~ co-opted in staff of Supreme Monarchist Council (Muenchen) and soon obtained a considerable influence on the politics of this Council. He carried on <sup>influence</sup> this political ~~part~~ in three directions:

- a. Involving the Supreme Monarchist Council in the fight between Baranovski and Glazenapp (causing a split in the Russian emigre monarchist movement and a fight between the Council and the journalist and Nikolai CHUKHNOV, presently living in New York).
- b. Was the constant support of the Council in social but not in political undertakings of Russian emigres in the American zone of Germany and in the coalition between the Council and emigre groups which struggled with the influence of Glazenapp in social, not political organizations (bringing about the participation of the Supreme Monarchist Council in the struggle to name a head of the Central representation of the Russian emigration in the American zone of Germany. (TsPRE) and in the creation of a National United Committee of the Russian Emigration in Muenchen (NOKRE) which attempted to oppose itself to TsPRE with the result that it merely became a Meier-controlled minority in TsPRE.

- obtain
- c. Made attempts to ~~make~~ an inquiry into the program of the Council which was based on the idea of changing the organization from supporting an autocratic monarchy in Russia to a supporter a constitutional monarchy.

He suffered a number of defeats and took a number of tactical steps which made his name very unpopular with the monarchist circles to which he belonged.

The failure of the political line carried out by the Supreme Council under Meier's influence lay in the fact that ~~even~~ in the face of the victory of Baranovski over Glazenapp which influenced the provincial Muenchen section of Russian emigres, the Supreme Council lost a considerable number of its best supporters who did not approve of the Meier line - and it did not obtain new supporters to replace them.

Failure was also the result when, against the advice of MEIER who advocated an open inquiry of the Council's program, the Council made in its program corrections which did not satisfy the supporters of constitutional monarchy (instead of a parliament in the new Council program, the archaic "Zemski Sobor" was recommended) and actually were repellent to the supporters of autocratic monarchy on whom the Council depended in the main for its existence.

These failures were connected with circumstances on which MEIER could not exert sufficient influence: a) Baranovski's inimical relations to Glazenapp and b) the disinclination of the majority of the Council's members to agree with an effective inquiry into the program of that Council from a liberal point of view.

Nevertheless, to these causes for the failure of the political activities of MEIER must be added circumstances which were his own tactical errors and which he could have avoided if he had not committed

them in the thick of his fight against Glazenapp. The most important tactical mistakes of this type were:

a. His publishing of an article in the Paris Russian paper "Russian thought" under the pseudonym "Ivan Pravitsov". In this article directed against Glazenapp and stating the latter desired to subject Russian emigres to German influence, MEIER spoke his mind disapprovingly re those Russian officers who fought Communism during world war II in the ranks of the "Russian Guard Corps (ROK) in Serbia. This article brought in 1948 many attacks on the author from Russian emigre papers. His pseudonym was ~~xxx~~ blown and a considerable number of former Russian military emigres took a negative attitude toward MEIER.

b. The departure of members of the TsPRE from that organization which led to the creation under Meier's direction of a parallel organ NOKRE which unsuccessfully attempted to become the representative organ of Russian emigres in Western Germany. In this struggle, MEIER made many errors and many enemies ~~xxxx~~ among Russian emigres. As a collaborator with Baranovski, MEIER made in 1947-1950 a number of journeys from Muenchen to France and Switzerland. During his stays in Paris he became acquainted with the head of SBSR and editor of the paper "Vozrozhdeniye, Sergei MELGUNOV, wrote several articles in this paper and got himself the job of commercial representative of the paper in Germany, which he holds today pro forma altho actually it was turned over to the NTS Posev in Limburg. This little episode attests to early discord between MELGUNOV and MEIER AND IS the consequence of cooperation between MEIER and NTS members.

In 1949, at the time of the election of members of the second congress of Russian emigres in Muenchen, on the list of candidates for membership in this congress, the following appeared concerning MEIER:

52 Years of age; lawyer. One of the leaders of workers of the Citizens Section of KONR. Recently uncovered as writer under pseudonym PRAVTSOV. Was active in the Freedom Movement"

Recently the political activity of Meier has slackened somewhat. His attempt to carry his campaign against Glazenapp to the pages of Vozrozhdenie brought objections from of the staff of the paper. In a recent issue of the paper there was printed a letter signed by Sergei VOITSEKHOVSKI who wrote that Vozrozhdenie does not have the right to resort to such methods as to accuse supporters of Glazenapp of being Soviet agents. Under influence of numerous protests and objections resulting from his published writings, MEIER no longer appears under his real name or pseudonym, but he does continue to play an active role in the political life of emigres in Germany. In the second half of 1950, he was the representative of the Supreme Monarchist Council in setting up a committee for a Congress of Free Russia which was supposed to take place in Muenchen but did not come off. In the first half of 1951 he carried on conversations with MELGUNOV and other russian political figures regarding the Supreme Council's share in the central political representation of russian emigres which was expected to be created at the Fuessen conference in January 1951.

At that time MEIER made attempts to influence the attitude of Americans in russian emigre political parties. A comparison of the texts of several statements about the russian emigration in Germany, circulated in New York in English (one of these apparently emanating from French intelligence) with the text of a letter in russian, also circulated in New York, devoted to the same question and signed by Yuri MEIER, bears witness that the above-mentioned statements in English almost indubitably originated with MEIER and were sent in several variations and

as if ~~apparently~~ from different sources to America to provide substantiation one for another, thus providing "authentic" information. The characteristic sign of these communications was that they contained slanders against the heads of SBONR and SVOD, particularly against Yakovlev and ALBAN who appear in these statements not just as former Communists and Comsomol members but as enemies of the USA and particularly enemies of the political line the USA is presently following in Korea.

It is possible that MEIER uses for transfer of these documents to the USA his contact with Tatiana SCHAUFUSS, representative of the Tolstol Foundation in Muenchen, which does not however mean that SCHAUFUSS approves the methods of MEIER; the contact may merely be that he is one of her sources.

Since

that MEIER and the members of the coalition, built up by him and BARANOVSKI, which fought Glazenapp and the TsPRE, charged several of their enemies with being Soviet agents (the former Captain of Vlasov's ROA, Baron Boris Volf von LYUTTIKHSKAUZEN (Luttigshausen?) said straight out in MEIER's presence at a meeting of Russian emigres at the Schleissheim camp near Muenchen that those close to Glazenapp were Soviet agents), enemies of MEIER in 1949 made the same charge against MEIER himself. In particular such a charge was made by the leader of RONDD, ~~LEE~~ ARTSYUK, claiming that MEIER was in contact with the Paris lawyer SARACH who, in Artsyuk's words, is a Soviet agent.

Nevertheless, despite these charges, MEIER continues to have the reputation in the Russian emigration of being a sincere and convinced anti-Communist. Even the majority of his enemies do not share the opinion of Artsyuk (who does not enjoy the trust of emigre circles) and they attribute the activities of MEIER to the influence of BARANOVSKI, to the personal ambition of MEIER and to the absence of ~~many~~ sufficient political experience.

At the same time, the number of enemies of MEIER in monarchist and military circles of the Russian emigration at the present time is sufficiently great that his presence in the Supreme Monarchist Council very much weakens the position of this Council and worsens the chances of reconciliation those monarchist groups which are opposed to each other.

Already in 1949 MEIER said in Russian emigre circles in Muenchen that he intended to go to the US or the Argentine; recently in 1951 he took the first necessary step ~~xxxxxx~~ to obtain the right to immigrate to the US as a DP.

21 June 1951